

Natural Plant Communities
In Louisiana's Lower Western Gulf Coastal Plain Ecoregion (41)
Cross-walked to Corresponding National Vegetation Classification (NVC)

Revised February 2002
LA Natural Heritage Program (LNHP)
G-rank – explanations p. 17

Palustrine

Submergent/Floating Vascular Vegetation (CPD2000000-LNHP code)

Brasenia schreberi Herbaceous Vegetation (CEGL004527-NVC code) — G4?

Watershield Herbaceous Vegetation

320-10 Coastal Plain Depression Marshes

Description: This vegetation occurs in a range of natural ponds and impoundments, including ponds, beaver ponds, and lake margins. *Brasenia schreberi* is the dominant plant species; other species may include *Leersia oryzoides*, *Lemna valdiviana*, *Juncus effusus*, *Stuckenia pectinata* (= *Potamogeton pectinatus*), *Nymphaea odorata*, and *Spirodela polyrrhiza*.

Nelumbo lutea Herbaceous Vegetation (CEGL004323) — G4?

American Lotus Herbaceous Vegetation

Description: The American lotus type occurs in natural wetlands or artificial impoundments across the eastern United States and southern Ontario. Stands are essentially monospecific *Nelumbo lutea* communities.

Nuphar lutea ssp. advena - Nymphaea odorata Herbaceous Vegetation (CEGL002386) — G4G5

Broadleaf Pondlily - White Waterlily Herbaceous Vegetation

Description: This rooted aquatic or open marsh community occupies shallow water depressions, oxbow ponds, backwater sloughs of river floodplains, slow moving streams, ponds, and small lakes throughout the central and eastern United States. It is dominated by rooted, floating-leaved aquatic species, with both submergent and emergent aquatics also present.

Flatwoods Ponds (CPA1100000)

Aristida palustris - Panicum virgatum - Eriocaulon compressum - Eleocharis equisetoides Herbaceous Vegetation (CEGL004577) — G2G3

Longleaf Three-awn - Switchgrass - Soft-head Pipewort - Horsetail Spikerush Herbaceous Vegetation

320-10 Coastal Plain Depression Marshes

Description: This community consists of relatively deep flatwoods ponds of the West Gulf Coastal Plain.

Aristida palustris - Panicum virgatum - Eriocaulon decangulare var. decangulare - Rhynchospora elliottii Herbaceous Vegetation (CEGL004576) — G2G3

Longleaf Three-awn - Switchgrass - Ten-angle Pipewort - Elliott's Beaksedge Herbaceous Vegetation

320-10 Coastal Plain Depression Marshes

Description: This community consists of relatively shallow flatwoods ponds, or shallow portions of deeper ponds, of the West Gulf Coastal Plain.

Panicum hemitomon - Gratiola brevifolia Herbaceous Vegetation (CEGL004578) — G2G3

Maidencane - Shortleaf Hedge-hyssop Herbaceous Vegetation

320-10 Coastal Plain Depression Marshes

Description: This association represents flatwoods ponds of the West Gulf Coastal Plain. The most abundant herbaceous species are generally *Aristida palustris*, *Panicum virgatum*, *Eriocaulon compressum*, *Eleocharis equisetoides*, *Rhynchospora cephalantha*, *Ludwigia pilosa*, and *Carex glaucescens*.

Nymphoides aquatica - Nymphaea odorata - Gratiola brevifolia Herbaceous Vegetation (CEGL004601) — G3?

Big Floatingheart - White Waterlily - Shortleaf Hedge-hyssop Herbaceous Vegetation

320-10 Coastal Plain Depression Marshes

Description: Aquatic zones of Coastal Plain "flatwoods ponds" in the West Gulf Coastal Plain. *Nymphoides aquatica* and *Nymphaea odorata* dominate; other species include *Gratiola brevifolia* and *Bacopa caroliniana*.

Western Hillside Seepage Bog (CPA2200000)

Sarracenia alata - Rhynchospora gracilentia - Rudbeckia scabrifolia - Schoenolirion croceum Herbaceous Vegetation (CEGL004175) — G2G3

Yellow Pitcherplant - Slender Beaksedge - Bog Coneflower - Sunnyside Herbaceous Vegetation

[West Gulf Coastal Plain Bog]

330-10 Southeastern Coastal Plain Seepage Bogs

Description: This community occurs on permanently wet seepage slopes in sandy *Pinus palustris* uplands. This oligotrophic wetland is maintained by seepage at the zone between an overlying, permeable sandy layer and a lower layer of relatively impermeable material such as sandstone or clay. This wet, fire-maintained hillside seep is dominated by a dense, species-rich, graminoid-forb layer less than 1 m tall with a continuous to nearly continuous cover, typically 80-90%. *Sarracenia alata* is often the aspect dominant of this community. It is most common in Louisiana on the Pleistocene Intermediate and High Terraces on certain members of the Fleming Formation and on the Catahoula Formation (especially in Vernon and Natchitoches parishes)...

Interior Salt Flat (CPA4000000)

Eleocharis spp. - Scirpus spp. - Fimbristylis spp. - Juncus spp. Southeastern Coastal Plain Inland Salt Flat Sparse Vegetation (CEGL007803) — G1?

Spikerush species - Bulrush species - Fimbristylis species - Rush species Southeastern Coastal Plain Inland Salt Flat Sparse Vegetation

[Southeastern Coastal Plain Inland Salt Flat]

Description: This community is sparsely vegetated but has patches and zones dominated by various clonal wetland graminoids, including *Eleocharis* spp., *Schoenoplectus* spp. (= *Scirpus* spp.), *Fimbristylis* spp., *Juncus* spp., and *Spartina pectinata*. Forbs are scattered and include *Hibiscus moscheutos* ssp. *lasiocarpus*, *Pluchea* sp., *Phyla* sp., and *Alternanthera paronichyoides* var. *amazonica* (exotic). This community occurs on flats near perennial streams and is flooded by freshwater following rain events, but the soils are saline.

Wet Saline Prairie (CTB7000000)

Eleocharis sp. - Iva angustifolia - Distichlis spicata Herbaceous Vegetation (CEGL004171) — G1

Spikerush species - Narrowleaf Marsh-elder - Saltgrass Herbaceous Vegetation

410-70 Coastal Plain Salt Glades and Barrens

Description: This association occurs on high sodium substrates apparently associated with inland subsurface salt domes. The clayey soils (Bonn series, a Glossic Natraqualf in Louisiana) are saturated to rarely flooded with saline seepage. Saline springs form small (1- to 2-m diameter) artesian pimple hummocks or 'ooze mounds' at scattered locations. The vegetation is patchy, with much bare soil. The shrub stratum consists of widely scattered individuals of *Sabal minor* and *Baccharis halimifolia*. The herbaceous stratum consists of scattered patches of *Eleocharis* sp., *Iva angustifolia* (an annual), *Distichlis spicata*, *Juncus* sp., *Bacopa monnieri*, and others.

Seepage Slope Shrub Thicket (variation of Bayhead Swamp - CPC7000000)

(Magnolia virginiana) / Ilex coriacea – Morella carolinensis Shrubland (CEGL003530) — G3?

(Sweetbay) / Big Gallberry - Evergreen Bayberry Shrubland

340-10 Baygalls and Bayheads

Description: This community is a broad-leaved evergreen shrubland, sometimes with scattered emergent small trees (sometimes approaching woodland physiognomy). It occurs as small shrub-dominated thickets of less than one acre to several acres in size, in a matrix of hillside bog and longleaf pine woodlands. Scattered trees may be present and generally are *Magnolia virginiana*, *Nyssa biflora*, and *Acer rubrum*. The tall-shrub stratum is dense and supports a variety of evergreen shrubs.

Scrub/Shrub Swamp (CPB1000000)

Cephalanthus occidentalis / Carex spp. - Lemna spp. Southern Shrubland (CEGL002191) — G4

Buttonbush / Sedge species - Duckweed species Southern Shrubland

310-50 Depression Buttonbush Ponds

Description: Stands occupy shallow water depressions, oxbow ponds, beaver ponds, and backwater sloughs of stream and river floodplains. It also occurs in upland pond depressions. Inundation is usually continuous throughout the year, but these sites can become dry in mid or late summer or during periods of prolonged drought. In floodplain situations, soils are deep (1 m or more) consisting of peat or muck over alluvial parent material. *Cephalanthus occidentalis* comprises nearly 90% of the shrub layer in waters 1-2 m deep. Other shrubs commonly encountered may include *Cornus sericea* (= *Cornus stolonifera*) and *Salix* spp.

Forested Seep (CPC6000000)

Magnolia virginiana - *Nyssa biflora* - *Acer rubrum* - Liquidambar styraciflua / *Morella carolinensis* Forest

(CEGL007904) — G3?

Sweetbay - Swamp Blackgum - Red Maple - Sweetgum / Evergreen Bayberry Forest
340-10 Baygalls and Bayheads

Description: This broad-leaved, evergreen shrubby forest contains a canopy that ranges from 5-12 meters in height. The canopy stratum is dominated by *Magnolia virginiana*, *Nyssa biflora*, *Ilex opaca* var. *opaca*, and *Acer rubrum*. The tall-shrub stratum is dense and supports a variety of evergreen shrubs. Dominant and typical species include *Ilex* LMS comment: This is our Forested Seep.

Gum Swamp (CPC3000000 – no EOR's)

***Nyssa biflora* / *Itea virginica* - *Cephalanthus occidentalis* Depression Forest (CEGL007434) — G3G4**

Swamp Blackgum / Virginia-willow - Buttonbush Depression Forest
310-20 Pond-cypress - Gum Dome Swamps and Savannas

Description: This community occupies peaty or mucky, acidic, semipermanently wet depressions in the Atlantic and East Gulf coastal plains and small narrow sloughs and abandoned stream channels in the West Gulf Coastal Plain. This community is strongly dominated by *Nyssa biflora*. Other bottomland species, including *Taxodium distichum*.

Bald Cypress/Cypress-Tupelo Swamp (CPC1000000)

***Taxodium distichum* - *Nyssa aquatica* - *Acer rubrum* var. *drummondii* / *Itea virginica* Forest (CEGL007422) — G4?**

Bald-cypress - Water Tupelo - Swamp Red Maple / Virginia-willow Forest
380-05 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Cypress-gum Floodplain Forests

Description: This community primarily occurs in the Mississippi River Alluvial Plain and Gulf Coastal Plain in sloughs which flood for three or four months annually.

***Taxodium distichum* - *Nyssa biflora* - *Magnolia virginiana* - *Acer rubrum* Forest (CEGL007902) — G2?**

Bald-cypress - Swamp Blackgum - Sweetbay - Red Maple Forest
310-20 Pond-cypress - Gum Dome Swamps and Savannas

Description: This association occurs in depressional sloughs in the pine flatwoods of southwestern Louisiana. *Taxodium distichum* occurs as a supercanopy, and as a canopy joined by *Nyssa biflora*, *Magnolia virginiana*, and *Acer rubrum*. Occurs in wetter situations than *Nyssa biflora* - *Quercus laurifolia* / *Sphagnum* spp. Depression Forest (CEGL007390). Characteristic examples are known from northern and central Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana.

***Nyssa aquatica* Forest (CEGL002419) — G4G5**

Water Tupelo Forest

[Water Tupelo Swamp]

380-05 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Cypress-gum Floodplain Forests

Description: Stands occur on permanently saturated soils on low, wet flats and sloughs, swales and backswamps, and the association is more common on floodplains of brownwater, rather than blackwater, rivers. Both organic and mineral soils may be present. This forest, dominated by *Nyssa aquatica*, is naturally occurring and lacks *Taxodium distichum* as a significant component of the canopy. *Note: not a cypress swamp, but put here tentatively.

***Taxodium distichum* - *Nyssa aquatica* / *Fraxinus caroliniana* Forest (CEGL007431) — G5?**

Bald-cypress - Water Tupelo / Water Ash Forest

380-05 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Cypress-gum Floodplain Forests

Description: This is a semipermanently flooded community of brownwater rivers. Vegetation is characterized by a dense canopy composed almost exclusively of straight, tall individuals of *Taxodium distichum* and *Nyssa aquatica* with a sparse to moderate subcanopy and depauperate shrub and herb layers.

***Taxodium distichum* / *Lemna minor* Forest (CEGL002420) — G4G5**

Bald-cypress / Lesser Duckweed Forest

[Bald Cypress Swamp]

Description: This bald-cypress swamp may occur in oxbow lakes and ponds, and along the banks of rivers and lakes in saturated or flooded soils. This type is characterized by a monospecific canopy of *Taxodium distichum* above shallow to deep water (depths ranging from soil saturation to approximately 6 m) during all or most of the year. Flooding is seasonal, occurring during winter and spring. The vegetation is characterized by a canopy composed almost exclusively of straight, tall individuals of *Taxodium distichum* with a sparse to moderate subcanopy and depauperate shrub and herb layers. Trees are generally very tall and straight with their trunks forming swelled buttresses. Canopy cover is variable, from at or near 100% to less than 60% in some examples.

Bottomland Hardwood Forest (CPC5000000)

Acer negundo Forest (CEGL005033) — G4G5

Box Elder Forest

[Box Elder Floodplain Forest]

Description: This box-elder floodplain forest is found on floodplains in the southern, eastern, and midwestern United States. Stands occur on large rivers in the active floodplain and on sandbars, and may form farther from the riverfront following disturbance. They are typically temporarily flooded in the spring. These early successional forests are dominated by *Acer negundo*. Other characteristic species include *Platanus occidentalis*, *Celtis laevigata*, *Acer rubrum*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Acer saccharinum*, *Ulmus alata*, *Ulmus rubra*, *Carpinus caroliniana*, *Morus rubra*, and *Populus deltoides*. The shrub and herb layers range from sparse to relatively lush, and the vine component often is heavy.

Betula nigra - Liquidambar styraciflua - Platanus occidentalis - Quercus nigra Forest (CEGL007898) — G4Q

River Birch - Sweetgum - Sycamore - Water Oak Forest

380-15 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Mixed Hardwood Bottomland Forests

Description: These forests occur on narrow floodplains along medium-sized streams in the West Gulf Coastal Plain. Canopy is dominated by *Betula nigra*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Platanus occidentalis*, *Quercus nigra*,
*NOTE: River Birch Bottom – Kisatchie Dist.

Betula nigra - Platanus occidentalis / Alnus serrulata / Boehmeria cylindrica Forest (CEGL007312) — G4G5

River Birch - Sycamore / Smooth Alder / False-nettle Forest

[River Birch Levee Forest]

380-15 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Mixed Hardwood Bottomland Forests

Description: This riverfront forest, dominated by *Betula nigra* and *Platanus occidentalis*, occurs primarily on levees along small rivers and streams. It also is found along flowages of larger rivers ("artificial oxbows"). It ranges from Virginia to southern Georgia in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain (excluding the highest elevations of the Blue Ridge Mountains) and west to eastern Texas.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica - Ulmus americana - Celtis laevigata / Ilex decidua Forest (CEGL002427) — G4G5

Green Ash - American Elm - Sugarberry / Possum-haw Forest

[Southern Green Ash - Elm - Sugarberry Forest]

380-15 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Mixed Hardwood Bottomland Forests

Description: This community is found throughout the central United States within the floodplains of the major rivers where water is absent for most of the growing season. This community prefers moist alluvial clay or silt loam soils.

Platanus occidentalis - Liquidambar styraciflua - Ulmus americana / Crataegus viridis Forest (CEGL007335) — G3G5

Sycamore - Sweetgum - American Elm / Green Hawthorn Forest

380-15 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Mixed Hardwood Bottomland Forests

Description: This floodplain forest has a canopy dominated by *Platanus occidentalis* and *Liquidambar styraciflua*, typically with lesser amounts of *Ulmus americana*. Canopy associates include *Carya illinoensis*, *Nyssa biflora*.

Populus deltoides - Salix nigra / Mikania scandens Forest (CEGL007346) — G4G5

Eastern Cottonwood - Black Willow / Climbing Hempvine Forest

380-15 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Mixed Hardwood Bottomland Forests

Description: This forest, dominated by *Populus deltoides* and *Salix nigra*, occurs along the fronts and banks of large rivers and on islands where sediment accretes. In addition to the above-listed species, *Acer rubrum*, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, *Salix caroliniana*, *Betula nigra*, *Planera aquatica*, *Ulmus americana*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Morus rubra*, *Juglans nigra*, and *Acer saccharinum* all may be present within their ranges.

Quercus michauxii - Liquidambar styraciflua - Quercus texana - Quercus lyrata Forest (CEGL007906) — G?

Swamp Chestnut Oak - Sweetgum - Nuttall Oak - Overcup Oak Forest

380-10 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Oak Bottomland Forests

Description: This community occurs along intermediate-sized streams in the West Gulf Coastal Plain. It is intermediate in hydrology, in that it lacks loblolly pine, yet supports other species not typical of very wet bottomland hardwood forests.

*NOTE: Occurrences known from Shagbark Bottom, Kisatchie District,

Quercus similis - Quercus pagoda - Carya (glabra, myristiciformis, ovata) Temporarily Flooded Forest (CEGL007360) — G1

Delta Post Oak - Cherrybark Oak - (Pignut Hickory, Nutmeg Hickory, Shagbark Hickory) Temporarily Flooded Forest

[Calcareous Oak - Hickory High Bottomland Forest]

380-10 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Oak Bottomland Forests

Description: This West Gulf Coastal Plain forest occurs on calcareous Alligator clay in Caldwell Parish (and possibly also Catahoula Parish), Louisiana. Typical species include *Quercus similis*, *Carya myristiciformis*, *Quercus oglethorpensis*, *Quercus phellos*, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, *Quercus pagoda*, *Pinus taeda*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Ulmus alata*, *Carya ovata*, *Carex cherokeensis*, *Lithospermum tuberosum*, and *Cardamine bulbosa*. Characteristic examples occur at Bayou Dan

***Quercus phellos* - *Liquidambar styraciflua* / *Ilex decidua* - *Carpinus caroliniana* / *Lysimachia radicans* Forest (CEGL007370) — G3?**

Willow Oak - Sweetgum / Possum-haw - Ironwood / Trailing Loosestrife Forest

380-10 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Oak Bottomland Forests

Description: Found in bottomlands of Louisiana and likely other West Gulf Coastal Plain states. This community occurs in abandoned stream channels, low positions on natural levees, and depressional areas in otherwise flat alluvial plains. Comments: Known from the Cunningham Brake Research Natural Area of the Kisatchie

***Quercus phellos* - *Quercus nigra* / *Sabal minor* - *Sebastiania fruticosa* Forest (CEGL007869) — G2G3**

Willow Oak - Water Oak / Dwarf Palmetto - Sebastian-bush Forest

380-10 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Oak Bottomland Forests

Description: This oak-palmetto bottomland forest is found in limited areas in the West Gulf Coastal Plain. Examples may be found on level, moderately wide floodplains associated with intermediate to large streams and/or small rivers. Floodplains often exceed 100 m in width and flooding is relatively frequent. Possibly the most characteristic feature of the community is the dense, almost continuous understory cover of *Sabal minor*. The canopy is dominated by *Quercus phellos*, typically with an admixture of species such as *Quercus nigra*, *Quercus michauxii*, *Ulmus americana*, and *Pinus taeda*.

***Quercus phellos* / *Chasmanthium laxum* – *Carex (flaccosperma, intumescens)* - *Hymenocla* Forest (CEGL007371) — G3G4**

Willow Oak / Slender Spikegrass - (Thin-fruit Sedge, Bladder Sedge) - Spring Spiderlily Flatwoods Forest

380-10 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Oak Bottomland Forests

Description: This forest is dominated by the nominal species. Groundcover is mostly leaf litter, with sparse herb and shrub strata. Other woody species include *Acer rubrum*, *Ilex opaca*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, and *Toxicodendron*.

***Quercus texana* - *Celtis laevigata* - *Ulmus (americana, crassifolia)* - (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) Temporarily Flooded Forest [Provisional] (CEGL004619) — G4G5**

Nuttall Oak - Sugarberry - (American Elm, Cedar Elm) - (Honey-locust) Temporarily Flooded Forest

380-10 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Oak Bottomland Forests

Description: These are forests of large bottomlands, found in the Mississippi River Alluvial Plain, the Upper West Gulf Coastal Plain, and possibly the East Gulf Coastal Plain, in Mississippi, Arkansas, and possibly other adjacent states. The canopy contains a variable mixture of *Quercus texana*, *Celtis laevigata*, *Ulmus americana*, and *Ulmus crassifolia*. Some stands may contain *Gleditsia triacanthos* in the canopy or subcanopy.

***Gleditsia aquatica* - *Carya aquatica* Forest (CEGL007426) — G3?**

Water-locust - Water Hickory Forest

380-15 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Mixed Hardwood Bottomland Forests

Description: Typically dominated by *Gleditsia aquatica* and *Carya aquatica*. Some occurrences may contain no other canopy species. Stands of this type vary from those with 90% or more *Carya aquatica* with a heavy vine component and a subcanopy/shrub layer with *Planera aquatica* and *Forestiera acuminata* (especially at the juncture of the Red and Mississippi rivers) to those with some *Quercus lyrata* and *Celtis laevigata*. This vegetation type occurs in sites just slightly higher and drier than those that are dominated by *Taxodium distichum* and *Nyssa aquatica*, and slightly lower and wetter than those dominated by *Quercus lyrata*.

***Planera aquatica* Forest (CEGL007394) — G4?**

Planertree Forest

380-05 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Cypress-gum Floodplain Forests

Description: Forests dominated by an essentially monospecific canopy of *Planera aquatica* with very few herbs present. These forests occur most commonly in backswamps and other quiet waters.

***Quercus lyrata* - *Carya aquatica* Forest (CEGL007397) — G4G5**

Overcup Oak - Water Hickory Forest

380-10 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Oak Bottomland Forests

Description: The canopy is typically dominated by *Quercus lyrata* and *Carya aquatica*. Other canopy associates may include *Gleditsia aquatica*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Acer rubrum* var. *drummondii*, *Taxodium distichum*, *Populus deltoides*, and *Diospyros virginiana*. Shrubs include *Planera aquatica*, *Cornus foemina* (= *Cornus stricta*), and *Cephalanthus occidentalis*. Subcanopy, shrub, herbaceous, and vine density and diversity are

directly affected by the timing, duration, and depth of seasonal flooding. Herbaceous growth and diversity will be limited in areas of consistently longer hydroperiod.

Quercus lyrata - Liquidambar styraciflua / Forestiera acuminata Forest (CEGL002424) — G4?

Overcup Oak - Sweetgum / Swamp-privet Forest

[Overcup Oak - Sweetgum Forest]

380-10 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Oak Bottomland Forests

Description: This forest is common in river swamps and low, moist bottomlands in the Mississippi Alluvial Basin and the valley of the Red River in Louisiana, and adjacent parts of Texas and Arkansas. The mosaic of hydrologic conditions results in considerable species diversity, but *Quercus lyrata* and *Liquidambar styraciflua* are usually dominant. *NOTE: Not currently known by LNHP

Quercus texana - Quercus lyrata Forest (CEGL007407) — G3G4

Nuttall Oak - Overcup Oak Forest

380-10 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Oak Bottomland Forests

Description: This forest occurs in the floodplain of clear, swift-flowing streams in parts of the West Gulf Coastal Plain and in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta and possibly in the Mississippi River Alluvial Plain. Canopy dominants are *Quercus lyrata*, *Quercus texana*, *Quercus nigra*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Celtis laevigata* var. *laevigata*, *Ulmus americana*, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, and *Carya aquatica*. Depressions within the community may contain *Taxodium distichum* and *Nyssa aquatica*. Duration of flooding is relatively long with lower spots being permanently saturated. Mature examples of this community have sparse shrub strata and a very sparse herbaceous layer. *NOTE: Known from the Kisatchie Bayou and Gibbs Slough Bottom on the Kisatchie Ranger District.

Salix nigra Large River Floodplain Forest (CEGL007410) — G3G5

Black Willow Large River Floodplain Forest

Description: This community is dominated or codominated by *Salix nigra*. Often, *Salix nigra* is the sole dominant with few other species present. It occurs on recently deposited ground in the Mississippi River Alluvial Plain and other large river floodplains. This association also includes some "sandbar forest" examples with *Platanus occidentalis* and *Populus deltoides* sharing dominance with *Salix nigra*.

Salix nigra Forest (CEGL002103) — G4?

Black Willow Forest

Description: The black willow forest type is found widely but sporadically across the eastern United States. Stands occur on the banks of small to large rivers where they are a component of point bar succession. Surface water is present for brief periods during the growing season, but the water table usually lies well below soil surface. The vegetation is a closed-canopy forest dominated by *Salix nigra*.

Bayhead Swamp (CPC7000000)

Quercus laurifolia - (Quercus nigra, Nyssa biflora) / Diospyros virginiana Forest (CEGL007871) — G3?

Diamondleaf Oak - (Water Oak, Swamp Blackgum) / Common Persimmon Forest

[West Gulf Coastal Plain Upland Depression Swamp]

380-10 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Oak Bottomland Forests

Description: This West Gulf Coastal Plain community occurs as isolated circular depressions of less than an acre to several acres in size, locally called 'baygols.' The closed canopy is typically dominated by *Quercus laurifolia*, with lesser amounts of *Quercus nigra* and *Nyssa biflora*. The typical understory contains *Diospyros virginiana* and *Crataegus* spp. The herb stratum is poorly developed. This community occurs on the Intermediate Pleistocene Terraces (Bentley and Montgomery) in a pine flatwoods landscape. *NOTE: not really a bayhead swamp, but placed here for now.

Quercus laurifolia - Liquidambar styraciflua - Nyssa biflora - Acer rubrum / Sabal minor Forest (CEGL007804) — G3

Diamondleaf Oak - Sweetgum - Swamp Blackgum - Red Maple / Dwarf Palmetto Forest

[West Gulf Coastal Plain Blackgum Swamp Drain]

380-05 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Cypress-gum Floodplain Forests

Description: This forest occurs in active floodplains and in relict stream sloughs in pine flatwoods landscapes of the West Gulf Coastal Plain. Dominant canopy species are typically *Quercus laurifolia*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Nyssa biflora*, and *Acer rubrum*. Other characteristic species can include *Pinus taeda*, *Quercus phellos*, and *Magnolia virginiana*. It also appears to occur on flats in a pine flatwood landscape. *Sabal minor* can be common. This forest occurs in the West Gulf Coastal Plain of western Louisiana and likely eastern Texas, upslope from (and with shorter hydroperiod than) *Nyssa biflora* - *Quercus laurifolia* / *Sphagnum* spp. Depression Forest (CEGL007390), occurring along small (intermittent) to intermediate streams and along relict stream sloughs in the flatwoods of southwestern Louisiana and probably eastern Texas. Examples occur at Backflip Savanna (Allen Parish, Louisiana) and Persimmon Gully.

Nyssa biflora - Quercus laurifolia / Sphagnum spp. Depression Forest (CEGL007390) — G3?

Swamp Blackgum - Diamondleaf Oak / Sphagnum species Depression Forest

310-20 Pond-cypress - Gum Dome Swamps and Savannas

Description: This forest occurs in shallow depressions along streams in western Louisiana and in relict stream sloughs in the pine flatwoods of southwestern Louisiana. In the flatwoods, this forest generally occurs just downslope from *Quercus laurifolia* - *Liquidambar styraciflua* - *Nyssa biflora* - *Acer rubrum* Forest (CEGL007804). *NOTE: Originally named for depression type on Kisatchie National Forest (Vernon District, Drakes Creek Gum Pond) within stream floodplains; but the concept is now expanded to include types in relict stream sloughs in flatwoods of southwestern Louisiana. This type is conceptually related to *Taxodium distichum* - *Nyssa biflora* - *Magnolia virginiana* - *Acer rubrum* Forest (CEGL007902) but is apparently drier.

***Nyssa biflora* - *Magnolia virginiana* - *Quercus laurifolia* / *Cyrilla racemiflora* - *Ilex coriacea* - *Rhododendron oblongifolium* Forest (CEGL007474) — G3?**

Swamp Blackgum - Sweetbay - Diamondleaf Oak / Titi - Big Gallberry - Texas Azalea Forest

[West Gulf Coastal Plain Bayhead Swamp]

340-10 Baygalls and Bayheads

Description: This broad-leaved, mixed evergreen-deciduous forest community occurs along sandy stream bottoms in the West Gulf Coastal Plain, especially along upper reaches of streams in areas with sandy soils. The canopy is typically. *NOTE: This type is the main upland bayhead swamp of central and western Louisiana and eastern Texas. Compare with *Magnolia virginiana* - *Nyssa biflora* / *Ilex coriacea* - *Morella cerifera* Forest (CEGL007904).

Alnus serrulata* - *Ilex coriacea* - *Myrica heterophylla* - *Toxicodendron vernix* Shrubland (CEGL004762) — G3G4Q (Could not find this in NatureServe Search)****

Smooth Alder - Big Gallberry - Evergreen Bayberry - Poison Sumac Shrubland

330-10 Southeastern Coastal Plain Seepage Bogs

Description: This saturated shrubland constitutes small-scale (less than one acre) linear fringes in seepage areas. *Alnus serrulata* is dominant; other typical species include *Ilex coriacea*, *Myrica heterophylla*, and *Toxicodendron vernix*. *NOTE: This association may not be worth recognizing; it is a small-scale zonal component of the bayhead swamp *Magnolia virginiana* - *Nyssa biflora* / *Viburnum nudum* var. *nudum* - *Rhododendron oblongifolium* Forest (CEGL007474). Was placed in Scrub/Shrub Swamp, but put here tentatively since fringes bayheads.

Small Stream Forest (CPC1200000)

***Pinus taeda* Temporarily Flooded Forest (CEGL007142) — G4?**

Loblolly Pine Temporarily Flooded Forest

380-10 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Oak Bottomland Forests

Description: *Pinus taeda* stands with few to no hardwoods that occur on higher ridges in floodplains; they develop following natural disturbance. Associated species vary with geography and floodplain position, but include *Quercus lyrata*, *Quercus laurifolia*, *Quercus nigra*, *Quercus phellos*, *Quercus michauxii*, *Celtis laevigata*, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, and *Nyssa biflora*.

***Celtis laevigata* - *Gleditsia triacanthos* - *Sapindus saponaria* var. *drummondii* / *Lithospermum tuberosum* - *Carex willdenowii* Forest (CEGL007318) — G1**

Sugarberry - Honey-locust - Western Soapberry / Southern Stoneseed - Willdenow's Sedge Forest

380-15 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Mixed Hardwood Bottomland Forests

Description: Forests of infrequently flooded, calcareous, small stream floodplains. Canopy dominated by *Celtis laevigata*, *Gleditsia triacanthos*, *Sapindus saponaria* var. *drummondii*, *Carya myristiciformis*, *Ulmus crassifolia*, *Fraxinus*. Excellent or typical examples of this type are known from the Copenhagen area.

***Quercus michauxii* - *Quercus nigra* - *Pinus taeda* / *Carpinus caroliniana* Forest (CEGL007901) — G3?**

Swamp Chestnut Oak - Water Oak - Loblolly Pine / Ironwood Forest

380-10 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Oak Bottomland Forests

Description: Typical canopy species include *Quercus michauxii*, *Quercus nigra*, *Pinus taeda*, *Magnolia grandiflora*, *Quercus pagoda*, *Magnolia virginiana*, *Acer rubrum*, and *Quercus laurifolia*. *Taxodium distichum* and *Nyssa aquatica* are present in depressional inclusions in the floodplain. Characteristic examples occur on Loving Creek.

***Quercus pagoda* - *Liquidambar styraciflua* - *Pinus taeda* Forest (CEGL007899) — G3?**

Cherrybark Oak - Sweetgum - Loblolly Pine Forest

380-10 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Oak Bottomland Forests

Description: This temporarily flooded floodplain forest has a longer hydroperiod than the *Fagus grandifolia* - *Pinus taeda* - (*Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Magnolia grandiflora*, *Quercus alba*) Forest (CEGL007900) and occurs in intermediate-sized streams in the West Gulf Coastal Plain of Louisiana. Canopy dominants include *Quercus pagoda*, *Liquidambar*. *NOTE: Characteristic examples are known from Malaudos Creek, Winn District, Kisatchie National Forest (Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana). This association is related to *Quercus michauxii* -

Quercus nigra - *Pinus taeda* / *Carpinus caroliniana* Forest (CEGL007901), and they may be difficult to differentiate.

Quercus pagoda - Quercus similis - Carya glabra - Quercus sinuata var. sinuata / Crataegus triflora Forest (CEGL007359) — G1

Cherrybark Oak - Swamp Post Oak - Pignut Hickory - Durand Oak / Three-flowered Haw Forest
380-10 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Oak Bottomland Forests

Description: Dense canopy 20-30 m tall of *Quercus oglethorpensis*, *Quercus similis*, *Quercus sinuata* var. *sinuata*, *Quercus phellos*, *Quercus pagoda*, *Quercus shumardii*, *Quercus alba*, *Pinus taeda*, *Carya ovata*, *Acer barbatum*. *NOTE: This community is only marginally a wetland and may need to be transferred to I.B.2.N.a. It is currently placed here because of its occurrence in floodplains.

Quercus phellos - Quercus similis / Crataegus marshallii - Crataegus spathulata / Chasmanthium laxum Forest (CEGL007363) — G3?

Willow Oak - Swamp Post Oak / Parsley-leaf Haw - Littlehip Haw / Slender Spikegrass Forest
310-10 Oak Ponds

Description: This forest is dominated by *Quercus phellos* and *Quercus similis*, with *Pinus taeda* a significant component of the canopy in disturbed examples. This community is known from examples at Devils Swamp (Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana), on the southern portion of the Kisatchie District of the Kisatchie National Forest (a drier floodplain community occurs at this site as well).

Fagus grandifolia - Pinus taeda - (Liquidambar styraciflua, Magnolia grandiflora, Quercus alba) Forest (CEGL007320) — G3

American Beech - Loblolly Pine - (Sweetgum, Southern Magnolia, White Oak) Forest
380-15 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Mixed Hardwood Bottomland Forests

Description: This forest is found within the average annual floodplain of small streams in central and western Louisiana, generally on acidic sandy loams and silt loams on both Pleistocene and Tertiary formations. Hydrologically, it is characterized by short-duration flood events, on the order of 1 to 3 days per event, occurring a few times in an average year. It is closely related to *Magnolia grandiflora* - *Fagus grandifolia* - *Quercus alba* - *Pinus taeda* Forest (CEGL007903), but differs mainly by not having *Magnolia grandiflora* as a dominant species, although it may be present.

Magnolia grandiflora - Fagus grandifolia - Quercus alba - Pinus taeda Forest (CEGL007903) — G3G4

Southern Magnolia - American Beech - White Oak - Loblolly Pine Forest
380-15 Southeastern Floodplain Forests -- Mixed Hardwood Bottomland Forests

Description: This forest is found within the average annual floodplain of small streams in central and western Louisiana, generally on acidic sandy loams and silt loams on both Pleistocene and Tertiary formations. Hydrologically, it is characterized by short-duration flood events, on the order of 1 to 3 days per event, occurring a few times in an average year. It is closely related to *Fagus grandifolia* - *Pinus taeda* - (*Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Magnolia grandiflora*, *Quercus alba*) Forest (CEGL007230) but differs mainly by having *Magnolia grandiflora* as a dominant or codominant species.

Western Longleaf Pine Savannah (Acidic & Saline) (CTD7200000 & CTD7300000)

Pinus palustris / Eryngium integrifolium - Rhynchospora spp. - (Ctenium aromaticum) Woodland (CEGL003646) — G2G3

Longleaf Pine / Savanna Eryngo - Beaksedge species - (Toothache Grass) Woodland
[Western Wet Longleaf Pine Savanna (High Terraces Variant)]

300-10 Wet Longleaf or Slash Pine Savanna and Flatwood Pinelands

Description: The *Pinus palustris* canopy in frequently burned, relict stands are typically open. Shrubs are absent to patchy. The herbaceous layer in this woodland is well-developed and very species-rich. Dominants include *Ctenium aromaticum*, *Muhlenbergia expansa*, *Rhynchospora plumosa*, *Rhynchospora globularis*, *Rhynchospora glomerata*...

Pinus palustris / Rhynchospora elliottii - Lobelia flaccidifolia - Platanthera nivea - (Helenium drummondii) Woodland (CEGL007802) — G2G3

Longleaf Pine / Elliott's Beaksedge - Coastal Plain Lobelia - Snowy Orchid - (Fringed Sneezeweed) Woodland
[Western Wet Longleaf Pine Savanna (Prairie Terraces Acidic Silt Loam Type)]

300-10 Wet Longleaf or Slash Pine Savanna and Flatwood Pinelands

Description: This is a West Gulf Coastal Plain wetland longleaf community, occurring on non-saline soils of the Prairie with an open canopy of *Pinus palustris*.

Pinus palustris / Sporobolus silveanus - Muhlenbergia capillaris - Chaetopappa asteroides Woodland (CEGL003654) — G1

Longleaf Pine / Silveus Dropseed - Common Hairgrass - Common Leastdaisy Woodland
[Western Wet Longleaf Pine Savanna (Prairie Terraces Sodic Silt Loam Type)]

Description: A West Gulf Coastal Plain wetland longleaf community, occurring on saline soils (Brimstone silt loam, a Glossic Natraqualf) of the Pleistocene prairie terrace, with an open canopy of *Pinus palustris*. The herbaceous layer (especially the graminoids) is sometimes lacking or sparse in areas with particularly harsh edaphic (chemical) conditions.

Miscellaneous Palustrine

Wet Saline Shrub Thicket (no current LNHP code)

Baccharis halimifolia - Crataegus berberifolia / Eleocharis sp. - Tridens strictus - Euthamia leptoccephala Shrubland (CEGL003904) — G1

Groundsel-tree - Barberry-leaf Haw / Spikerush species - Spike Triodia - Bushy Fragrant-goldenrod Shrubland
410-70 Coastal Plain Salt Glades and Barrens

Description: This association is one of several inland saline prairie associations, associated with outcrops of saline material from inland salt domes. This is a low (wet-saturated), shrubby phase of Saline Prairie, found in Arkansas and Louisiana. The shrub stratum (50-90% cover) is dominated by *Baccharis halimifolia*, and also has *Crataegus berberifolia* and *Sideroxylon lanuginosum*.

Mayhaw Pond (no current LNHP code)

Crataegus opaca - Crataegus viridis Forest (CEGL007386) — G1

Western Mayhaw - Green Haw Forest
[Western Mayhaw Pond]

Description: This association comprises *Crataegus*-dominated depression forests (5-10 m tall, sometimes with scattered taller emergent trees) of the Coastal Plain. Most often this type occurs in upland depressions on poorly drained clay soils in the West Gulf Coastal Plain of eastern Texas and Louisiana. These sites take on the appearance of shrublands since the canopy tends to be much shorter statured than the surrounding areas. These communities are sometimes known colloquially as 'mayhaw slashes.'

Wooded Flatwoods Pond (no current LNHP code)

Nyssa biflora - Crataegus opaca - (Fraxinus caroliniana) / Rhynchospora mixta Woodland (CEGL007873) — G2?

Swamp Blackgum - Western Mayhaw - (Water Ash) / Mingled Beaksedge Woodland
[West Gulf Coastal Plain High Wooded Flatwoods Pond]
310-20 Pond-cypress - Gum Dome Swamps and Savannas

Description: This community type occurs in isolated ponds in a longleaf pine landscape in the high Pleistocene terraces of central to western Louisiana. A widely scattered supercanopy can be present; it may include *Nyssa biflora*. *NOTE: Examples known from End of Rhodes Road Pond, Side of Rhodes Road Pond, and Tim Cooper Road Pond (Vernon Parish, Louisiana).

Bottomland Shrubland (no current LNHP code)

Salix nigra Temporarily Flooded Shrubland [Provisional] (CEGL003901) — G4?

Black Willow Temporarily Flooded Shrubland

Description: This broadly defined type represents vegetation dominated by scrubby forms of *Salix nigra* across the southeastern and northeastern United States.

Terrestrial

Cook Mountain Calcareous Prairie (CTB4000000)

Schizachyrium scoparium - Panicum flexile - Carex microdonta Herbaceous Vegetation (CEGL004021) — G1

Little Bluestem - Wiry Panicgrass - Little-tooth Sedge Herbaceous Vegetation
[Cook Mountain Prairie]

Description: This upland herbaceous community is characterized by treeless openings dominated by perennial grasses, composites, and legumes, with scattered clumps of shrubby vegetation. These floristically diverse areas are typically less than 1-8 hectares in size and occur within a forest matrix. This herb-dominated community develops on soils derived from marly clays and chalk of marine origin. Subsurface clay layers have calcareous concretions and shrink-swell properties. The combination of frequent fire, high soil pH and extreme physical soil properties are thought to be important in maintaining this community. Occurrences in west-central

Louisiana and associated with outcrops of the Cook Mountain Formation. It is known from Winn, Sabine, and Natchitoches parishes.

Jackson Calcareous Prairie (CTB5000000)

Schizachyrium scoparium - Sorghastrum nutans Jackson Prairie Herbaceous Vegetation (CEGL004721) — G1

Little Bluestem - Yellow Indiangrass Jackson Prairie Herbaceous Vegetation
[Jackson Calcareous Prairie (Louisiana)]

Description: This upland herbaceous community is characterized by treeless openings dominated by perennial grasses, composites, and legumes, with scattered clumps of shrubby vegetation. These floristically diverse areas are typically less than 1-8 hectares in size and occur within a calcareous forest matrix. The community develops on ridgetops and upper slopes on exposures of marine-derived calcareous clays associated with the Jackson Formation in the local landscape. Numerous types of marine fossils are present in some local exposures (especially at Copenhagen Prairie).

Fleming Calcareous Prairie (CTB6000000)

Schizachyrium scoparium - Rudbeckia missouriensis Herbaceous Vegetation (CEGL004032) — G1

Little Bluestem - Missouri Coneflower Herbaceous Vegetation
[Fleming Calcareous Prairie]

Description: These upland herbaceous communities are dominated by graminoids, composites, and legumes. These areas are typically 1-30 hectares in size and occur within a calcareous forest matrix. Dominant species vary within and among occurrences. This community is known from the Vernon and Rapides parishes of central western Louisiana.

Morse Clay Calcareous Prairie (CTB8000000)

Schizachyrium scoparium - Marshallia caespitosa - Nemastylis geminiflora Herbaceous Vegetation (CEGL004022)— G1G2

Little Bluestem - Puffballs - Celestial Lily Herbaceous Vegetation
490-10 Midwestern Prairies
[Morse Clay Calcareous Prairie]

Description: This open community is dominated by grasses and forbs with scattered shrubby vegetation and, occasionally, trees. Typical grasses include *Schizachyrium scoparium*, *Andropogon glomeratus*, and *Aristida* spp. It occurs over Morse Clay on historic alluvial deposits, areas that are not part of the active floodplain. This community is known from Bossier, Caddo, Red River, Rapides, and Natchitoches parishes in Louisiana.

Saline Prairie (CTB7000000)

Bigelowia nuttallii - Aristida dichotoma - Houstonia rosea / Cladonia spp. Herbaceous Vegetation (CEGL004274)— G1

Nuttall's Rayless-goldenrod - Forktip Three-awn - Rose Bluet / Reindeer Lichen species Herbaceous Vegetation
410-35 Coastal Plain Sandstone Glades and Barrens

Description: This community is a saline prairie associated with high sodium substrates, possibly associated with inland salt domes in Louisiana and Arkansas. Vegetation is patchy, with much bare soil. The location of these bare soil areas, called 'slicks' in Arkansas, is variable through time. *Aristida dichotoma* (forktip three-awn) is dominant in this community.

Sandstone Glade (CTG1000000)

(Pinus palustris) / Schizachyrium scoparium - Bigelowia nuttallii / Cladonia spp. Herbaceous Vegetation (CEGL003600) — G1G2

(Longleaf Pine) / Little Bluestem - Nuttall's Rayless-goldenrod / Reindeer Lichen species Herbaceous Vegetation
[Catahoula Sandstone Glade]

Description: This association covers hilltop dry to xeric sandstone glades of Louisiana. Scattered mature *Pinus palustris* may be present, but the community is fundamentally dominated by herbs and nonvascular plants. The herbaceous cover is depauperate and sparse; with many patches of exposed rock, mineral soils, and *Cladonia* lichens. This community does not possess a strong *Quercus* component, although it may have scattered individuals. This is a very localized community type. Examples occur at Flat Glade (Natchitoches Parish, Kisatchie District, Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana).

Fleming Glade (CTG2000000)

Pinus palustris / Quercus marilandica / Schizachyrium tenerum - Muhlenbergia expansa - Bigelowia nuttallii - Packera obovata Woodland (CEGL003597) — G1

Longleaf Pine / Blackjack Oak / Slender Bluestem - Savanna Hairgrass - Nuttall's Rayless-goldenrod - Round-leaf Groundsel Woodland

[Fleming Glade]

Description: This sparse woodland is dominated by a scattered, somewhat stunted *Pinus palustris* canopy; *Quercus marilandica* forms a patchy stunted subcanopy. *Pinus taeda* may be abundant in fire-suppressed examples. This community contains a highly unusual combination of species, primarily due to the close interdigitation of distinct soil and hydrologic conditions, that in turn reflect the mixed geological character of the environment. This longleaf pine woodland is an extremely rare community with a restricted distribution, being known only from northern Rapides Parish of the West Gulf Coastal Plain of Louisiana.

Calcareous Forest (CTC4000000)

***Fagus grandifolia* - *Quercus alba* / *Acer (barbatum, leucoderme)* / *Solidago auriculata* Forest (CEGL007207) — G2G3**

American Beech - White Oak / (Florida Maple, Chalk Maple) / Eared Goldenrod Forest
400-10 Mesic Hardwood Forests

Description: This mesic subcalcareous forest is dominated by an uneven-aged canopy of *Fagus grandifolia* and *Quercus alba*. Common associates include *Fraxinus americana*, *Ulmus alata*, and *Acer rubrum*. Other associates include *Quercus falcata*, *Quercus shumardii*, *Diospyros virginiana*, *Quercus michauxii*, *Tilia americana* var. *caroliniana*. *NOTE: This could also be placed under Hardwood Slope Forest.

***Quercus sinuata* var. *sinuata* - *Fraxinus americana* - *Quercus muehlenbergii* / *Rhus aromatica* - *Cornus drummondii* Forest (CEGL007256) — G1**

Durand Oak - White Ash - Chinquapin Oak / Fragrant Sumac - Roughleaf Dogwood Forest
[Dry-mesic Copenhagen Calcareous Forest]

390-10 Dry-mesic Oak Forests

Description: This upland forest community is known only from dry-mesic slopes associated with Jackson Calcareous Prairies in Louisiana. The open to closed canopy is dominated by *Quercus sinuata* var. *sinuata*, *Quercus shumardii*, *Quercus muehlenbergii*, *Fraxinus americana*, *Acer barbatum*, and *Pinus taeda*.

***Fraxinus americana* - *Celtis laevigata* - *Nyssa sylvatica* - *Quercus shumardii* - *Ulmus americana* Forest (CEGL007897) — G2G3**

White Ash - Sugarberry - Blackgum - Shumard Oak - American Elm Forest
[West Gulf Coastal Plain Calcareous Forest]

390-10 Dry-mesic Oak Forests

Description: This is a general calcareous forest comprised of a variety of mostly calciphilic hardwoods and very limited amounts of *Pinus taeda*. It is found on calcareous clays of various Tertiary formations (e.g. Fleming, Catahoula).

***Quercus shumardii* - *Fraxinus americana* - *Carya myristiciformis* / *Viburnum dentatum* / *Carex cherokeensis* Forest (CEGL007194) — G1?**

Shumard Oak - White Ash - Nutmeg Hickory / Southern Arrow-wood / Cherokee Sedge Forest
390-10 Dry-mesic Oak Forests

Description: Described as the "typical" Keiffer forest surrounding open pockets of Keiffer Prairie herbaceous vegetation. The hardwood canopy is dominated by *Carya myristiciformis*, *Fraxinus americana*, and a strong woody vine stratum.

***Quercus shumardii* - *Quercus pagoda* - *Fraxinus americana* / *Ostrya virginiana* - *Cornus florida* / *Trillium ludovicianum* Forest (CEGL007272) — G1**

Shumard Oak - Cherrybark Oak - White Ash / Eastern Hop-hornbeam - Flowering Dogwood / Louisiana Trillium Forest
390-10 Dry-mesic Oak Forests

Description: Mesic calcareous forests associated with Jackson Prairies in Louisiana. Dense canopy dominated by *Quercus shumardii*, *Quercus pagoda*, *Fraxinus americana*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Magnolia acuminata*, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, *Quercus phellos*, *Quercus michauxii*, *Acer barbatum*, *Quercus muehlenbergii*,

***Pinus echinata* - *Pinus taeda* - *Quercus stellata* / *Juniperus virginiana* var. *virginiana* / *Cornus drummondii* Forest (CEGL007798) — G1G2Q**

Shortleaf Pine - Loblolly Pine - Post Oak / Eastern Red-cedar / Roughleaf Dogwood Forest
490-20 Prairie Riparian and Slope Forests

Description: This calcareous forest occurs on hilltops and upper slopes on Cook Mountain Formation, in areas in or near areas mapped as Keiffer Clay, associated with calcareous prairies. The canopy is dominated by *Pinus echinata*.

***Pinus taeda* - (*Pinus echinata*) - *Quercus alba* - *Carya alba* / *Acer leucoderme* Forest (CEGL007524) — G2G3**

Loblolly Pine - (Shortleaf Pine) - White Oak - Mockernut Hickory / Chalk Maple Forest
[West Gulf Coastal Plain White Oak - Loblolly Pine Slope Forest]

390-10 Dry-mesic Oak Forests

Description: This calcareous mixed forest of the West Gulf Coastal Plain is dominated by both *Pinus taeda* and mixed hardwoods; these include *Quercus alba*, *Fraxinus americana*, *Carya alba*, *Quercus shumardii*, *Carya*

texana, and sometimes some *Fagus grandifolia*.

Hardwood Slope Forest (CTC5000000)

Fagus grandifolia - Quercus alba - Liquidambar styraciflua - (Liriodendron tulipifera) Forest (CEGL007209) — G3G4

American Beech - White Oak - Sweetgum - (Tuliptree) Forest
400-10 Mesic Hardwood Forests

Description: This association is a diverse hardwood forest north of the range of, or without, *Magnolia grandiflora* and within the range and/or with the occurrence of *Liriodendron tulipifera*. The canopy is dominated by some combination of *Fagus grandifolia*, *Quercus alba*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, and *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

*NOTE: This association not listed for LA, but shows up on search for Ecoregion 41 in LA. Why?

Fagus grandifolia - Quercus alba / Ilex opaca var. opaca / Athyrium filix-femina ssp. asplenioides Forest (CEGL007208) — G3

American Beech - White Oak / American Holly / Southern Lady Fern Forest
400-10 Mesic Hardwood Forests

Description: This mesic to dry-mesic forest is dominated by *Fagus grandifolia* and *Quercus alba* with *Magnolia grandiflora* and occasionally *Magnolia acuminata* associated particularly on moister, lower slopes. *Pinus taeda* may occur in the canopy but is not a dominant.

Fagus grandifolia - Magnolia grandiflora - Quercus alba / Carpinus caroliniana - Ostrya virginiana - Ilex opaca var. opaca Forest (CEGL007872) — G2

American Beech - Southern Magnolia - White Oak / Ironwood / Eastern Hop-hornbeam - American Holly Forest
280-10 Upland Beech-Magnolia (Mesic Hammock)

Description: This West Gulf Coastal Plain beech - magnolia forest occurs on moist slopes and non-flooding flats. *Fagus grandifolia*, *Magnolia grandiflora*, *Quercus alba*, *Quercus nigra*, and *Liquidambar styraciflua* dominate the generally closed canopy; *Pinus taeda* is usually present and can be common. Primary subcanopy trees are *Carpinus caroliniana* *NOTE: This is the main beech-magnolia hardwood slope forest/LA Western Gulf Coastal Plain ecoregion.

Mixed Hardwood-Loblolly Pine Forest (CTD2000000)

Quercus stellata - Quercus marilandica - Pinus taeda Jackson Acidic Clay Forest (CEGL007900) — G2?Q

Post Oak - Blackjack Oak - Loblolly Pine Jackson Acidic Clay Forest
390-10 Dry-mesic Oak Forests

Description: This community occurs on ridgetops in a fairly rugged, hilly landscape. It is associated with highly acidic clays of the Jackson Formation and possibly others. This forest is dominated by *Quercus stellata*.

Fagus grandifolia - Magnolia grandiflora - Quercus alba / Carpinus caroliniana - Ostrya virginiana - Ilex opaca var. opaca Forest (CEGL007872) — G2

American Beech - Southern Magnolia - White Oak / Ironwood / Eastern Hop-hornbeam - American Holly Forest
280-10 Upland Beech-Magnolia (Mesic Hammock)

Description: This West Gulf Coastal Plain beech - magnolia forest occurs on moist slopes and non-flooding flats. *Fagus grandifolia*, *Magnolia grandiflora*, *Quercus alba*, *Quercus nigra*, and *Liquidambar styraciflua* dominate the generally closed canopy; *Pinus taeda* is usually present and can be common. Primary subcanopy trees are *Carpinus caroliniana* *NOTE: This is the main beech-magnolia hardwood slope forest/LA Western Gulf Coastal Plain ecoregion.

Pinus taeda - (Pinus echinata) - Quercus falcata - Carya texana / Vaccinium arboreum Forest (CEGL007528) — G4

Loblolly Pine - (Shortleaf Pine) - Southern Red Oak - Black Hickory / Farkleberry Forest
390-10 Dry-mesic Oak Forests

Description: This dry to dry-mesic mixed forest of the West Gulf Coastal Plain is dominated by both *Pinus taeda* and mixed hardwoods, with *Pinus taeda* typically contributing at least 25 percent, and no more than 75 percent, of the canopy cover. Associated hardwoods include *Quercus falcata*, *Quercus stellata*, *Quercus alba*, *Quercus velutina*. *NOTE: This community is a natural unmanaged type, or follows seedtree or shelterwood regeneration; it commonly occurs adjacent to upland *Pinus palustris*-dominated woodlands, and mixed *Pinus echinata* - *Quercus* forests. It often grades down to *Pinus taeda* - *Quercus alba* - *Carya alba* / *Ilex opaca* var. *opaca* / *Callicarpa americana* Forest (CEGL007525), which is more mesic, occurring on mid to lower slopes and is more topographically isolated from fire.

Pinus taeda - Quercus alba - Carya alba / Ilex opaca var. opaca / Callicarpa americana Forest (CEGL007525) — G3G4

Loblolly Pine - White Oak - Mockernut Hickory / American Holly / Beautyberry Forest
[Acidic West Gulf Coastal Plain Mesic Mixed Hardwood Forest]

390-10 Dry-mesic Oak Forests

Description: This acidic mesic mixed forest of the West Gulf Coastal Plain is dominated by both *Pinus taeda*

and mixed hardwoods. Associated hardwoods include *Quercus alba*, *Quercus nigra*, *Quercus falcata*, *Quercus laurifolia*, *Quercus phellos*, *Quercus stellata*, *Nyssa sylvatica*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Fagus grandifolia*, *Magnolia grandiflora*. This forest occurs on middle and lower slopes between uplands and stream bottoms and at the heads of drainages along small, intermittent streams on acid sandy loams and silt loams.

Shortleaf Pine/Oak-Hickory Forest (CTD1000000)

Pinus echinata - Quercus falcata - Quercus stellata - Carya texana Woodland (CEGL007800) — G1

Shortleaf Pine - Southern Red Oak - Post Oak - Black Hickory Woodland

390-10 Dry-mesic Oak Forests

Description: This community type occurs on loamy clayupland substrates in the (lower) West Gulf Coastal Plain of Louisiana and Texas, and also on sandier loams in the Upper West Gulf Coastal Plain. This community is now represented largely in forest condition, but is in restorable condition. This occurs in central and other portions of Louisiana and also in eastern Texas. *Carya alba* can also be a component. *NOTE: Based on plot data and analysis work done by Susan Carr (Louisiana State University) on Kisatchie National Forest. This is the now very rare (largely historic) woodland phase related to 7499.

Pinus echinata - Pinus taeda - Quercus (alba, falcata, stellata) Forest (CEGL004713) — G2G3

Shortleaf Pine - Loblolly Pine - (White Oak, Southern Red Oak, Post Oak) Forest

460-10 Xeric Oak-Pine Forests

Description: Dry-mesic forests of the southeastern United States Coastal Plain, codominated by *Pinus echinata* and *Pinus taeda* with some combination of the nominal oaks. Associated woody species may include *Carya alba*.

Pinus echinata - Quercus stellata - (Quercus marilandica) - Carya texana / Vaccinium arboreum Forest (CEGL007499) — G3?

Shortleaf Pine - Post Oak - (Blackjack Oak) - Black Hickory / Farkleberry Forest

460-10 Xeric Oak-Pine Forests

Description: This forest occurs on ridgetops and upper slopes on clays and clay loams in the (lower) West Gulf Coastal Plain and also on sandier substrates northwards. Within the longleaf pine landscape of the lower West Gulf Coastal Plain, this community may be particularly associated with ridgetops and upper slopes of finger ridges somewhat sheltered from frequent fire. The canopy includes mixtures of *Pinus echinata*, *Pinus palustris* (within its range), *Quercus stellata*...

Western Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland (CTE1200000)

Longleaf – Oak types:

Pinus palustris - Pinus (echinata, taeda) - Quercus (incana, margarettiae) / Schizachyrium scoparium Woodland (CEGL007513) — G1G2

Longleaf Pine - (Shortleaf Pine, Loblolly Pine) - (Bluejack Oak, Sand Post Oak) / Little Bluestem Woodland

900-20 Managed or Modified Forests

Description: This xeric forest develops on fuel-limited, xeric, deep sands within the range of *Pinus palustris* in the West Gulf Coastal Plain of Louisiana and possibly Texas. It occurs on excessively well-drained, acidic, sandy ridgetops and xeric uplands. A midstory of *Quercus incana* or *Quercus margarettiae* is usually present, indicative of the extreme droughtiness of the sites.

Pinus palustris / Quercus incana - Quercus margarettiae / Vaccinium arboreum / Cnidioscolus texanus - Stylisma pickeringii var. pattersonii Woodland (CEGL003602) — G2G3

Longleaf Pine / Bluejack Oak - Sand Post Oak / Farkleberry / Texas Tread-softly - Western Dawnflower Woodland [Western Xeric Longleaf Pine Sandhills]

290-10 Xeric Longleaf Pine Sandhill Pinelands

Description: This xeric woodland is dominated by an open to fairly closed *Pinus palustris* canopy 20-25 meters in height. *Pinus echinata* and *Pinus taeda* may occasionally occur in the canopy but are not dominant. This community occurs west of the Mississippi River in western and central Louisiana and eastern Texas, on the Wilcox, Carrizo, Sparta, Yegua, Catahoula, Manning, Wellborn, and Willis formations in Texas, and on the Pleistocene High Terraces in Louisiana, certain members of the Fleming Formation, and is particularly well expressed on the Catahoula and Sparta formations.

Pinus palustris / Quercus incana / Schizachyrium scoparium - Liatris elegans - Opuntia humifusa var. humifusa Woodland (CEGL003580) — G1?Q

Longleaf Pine / Bluejack Oak / Little Bluestem - Elegant Blazing-star - Eastern Prickly-pear Woodland

[Western Upland Longleaf Pine Forest (Stream Terrace Sandy Woodland Variant)]

290-10 Xeric Longleaf Pine Sandhill Pinelands

Description: This community occurs on fine-sandy stream terraces in the West Gulf Coastal Plain. The open canopy consists of *Pinus palustris*. The subcanopy includes scattered *Quercus incana*, *Quercus stellata*, and *Quercus*. This association occurs on Bienville soils (loamy sand), flanking the modern day floodplains of certain streams in southwestern Louisiana, such as the Calcasieu River and the Whiskey Chitto River.

Pinus palustris / Quercus incana / Schizachyrium scoparium - Schizachyrium tenerum - Silphium gracile Woodland (CEGL003581) — G2

Longleaf Pine / Bluejack Oak / Little Bluestem - Slender Bluestem - Slender Rosinweed Woodland
[Western Upland Longleaf Pine Forest (Messer Pimple Mound Variant)]

290-10 Xeric Longleaf Pine Sandhill Pinelands

Description: Mesic woodlands occurring on pimple mounds of the Pleistocene Prairie Terraces, typically on Messer soils.

Pinus palustris / Quercus marilandica - (Quercus incana) / Ilex vomitoria / Schizachyrium scoparium Woodland (CEGL003579) — G2

Longleaf Pine / Blackjack Oak - (Bluejack Oak) / Yaupon / Little Bluestem Woodland
[Kisatchie Clay/Sandstone Longleaf Pine Woodland]

290-10 Xeric Longleaf Pine Sandhill Pinelands

Description: This woodland is comprised of an open to very open, typically somewhat stunted, *Pinus palustris* canopy. This association is limited to the Kisatchie silt clay (montmorillonitic Hapludalfs) region of central Louisiana (Sabine, Natchitoches, La Salle, and Catahoula parishes). A similar community (placed here for now) occurs on certain members of the Fleming Formation (northern Vernon Parish).

Pinus palustris / Quercus marilandica / Schizachyrium scoparium - Silphium laciniatum - Ruellia humilis Woodland (CEGL003596) — G1

Longleaf Pine / Blackjack Oak / Little Bluestem - Compass-plant - Low Wild-petunia Woodland
[Calcareous Clay Longleaf Pine Woodland]

290-10 Xeric Longleaf Pine Sandhill Pinelands

Description: This peculiar *Pinus palustris* community is associated with outcroppings of calcareous clays in the inner Coastal Plain on Tertiary terraces of the West Gulf Coastal Plain of Louisiana and possibly Texas. Locally, there may also be *Pinus echinata* in the canopy. Other typical species include *Crataegus spathulata*, *Crataegus crus-galli*. This type occupies very small acreages. It occurs on the Fleming Formation (Castor Creek Member, Dough Hills Member, Lena Member) Catahoula Formation, and potentially also on the Vicksburg Group, Jackson Group, and the Cook Mountain Formation. *NOTE: At present, the concept of this community includes "Prairie Glade Woodlands" recognized on the southern Kisatchie District, Kisatchie National Forest (Wilson Branch Barrens, Agave Glade).

Longleaf Types:

Pinus palustris / Schizachyrium scoparium - Liatris pycnostachya Woodland (CEGL003571) — G2G3

Longleaf Pine / Little Bluestem - Cattail Gayfeather Woodland
[Mesic West Gulf Coastal Plain Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland]

290-20 Mesic Longleaf Pine Clayhill, Flat, and Swale Pinelands

Description: This mesic woodland is dominated by a generally open canopy of mature, tall *Pinus palustris* (20-25 meters in height). The herbaceous layer is extremely diverse and is dominated by graminoids, legumes, and composites. This community occurs on gently rolling topography over moderately well-drained silt loams and fine sandy loams, typically downslope from "tableland" flatwoods which occur on broad flat ridgetops.

Pinus palustris / Schizachyrium scoparium - Rudbeckia grandiflora var. alismifolia Woodland (CEGL003572) — G2G3

Longleaf Pine / Little Bluestem - Gulf Coast Brown-eyed Susan Woodland
[Dry-mesic West Gulf Coastal Plain Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland]

290-20 Mesic Longleaf Pine Clayhill, Flat, and Swale Pinelands

Description: This dry-mesic woodland is dominated by a 20- to 25-meter tall *Pinus palustris* canopy with generally open cover. *Pinus echinata* and *Pinus taeda* may occasionally occur in the canopy but are never dominant. The herbaceous layer is abundant and diverse and dominated by graminoids, legumes, and composites. This community primarily occurs on rolling to gently rolling topography over acidic, well-drained sandy loams.

Western Xeric Sandhill Woodland (CTF1000000)

Pinus echinata / Quercus incana / Selaginella arenicola ssp. riddellii Woodland (CEGL003559) — G2?

Shortleaf Pine / Bluejack Oak / Riddell's Spikemoss Woodland
[West Gulf Coastal Plain Stream Terrace Shortleaf Pine Woodland]

460-10 Xeric Oak-Pine Forests

Description: This xeric woodland occurs on very well-drained Pleistocene terraces and low, broad ridges on deep, acidic sandy soils. The open canopy consists of *Pinus echinata* (sometimes with some *Pinus taeda* as well). An open to dense subcanopy consists of *Quercus margarettiae*, *Quercus incana*, and *Quercus hemisphaerica*. Examples occur at "Pearfield," Winn District.

Cedar Woodland (CTF2000000)

Juniperus virginiana var. virginiana - Pinus taeda - Quercus sinuata var. sinuata Woodland (CEGL007799) — G1

Eastern Red-cedar - Loblolly Pine - Durand Oak Woodland
[Copenhagen Cedar Woodland]

490-20 Prairie Riparian and Slope Forests

Description: This open woodland occurs on the Jackson Formation of north-central Louisiana, where it is associated with calcareous prairie openings in a fairly rugged, fire-protected landscape. The canopy is dominated by *Juniperus virginiana var. virginiana*, *Pinus taeda*, *Quercus sinuata var. sinuata*, and *Fraxinus americana*. Small openings within this woodland support many species typical of *Schizachyrium scoparium* - *Sorghastrum nutans* Jackson Prairie Herbaceous Vegetation (CEGL004721).

Miscellaneous Terrestrial

Oak Savannah (no current LNHP code)

(Pinus palustris) / Quercus stellata - Quercus marilandica - Quercus falcata Woodland (CEGL007905) — G?

(Longleaf Pine) / Post Oak - Blackjack Oak - Southern Red Oak Woodland
[Oak Savanna]

290-10 Xeric Longleaf Pine Sandhill Pinelands

Description: This is a dry to xeric upland oak woodland with very scattered *Pinus palustris*. It is found on sandy loams over gravel substrates [how far down?] in the rolling High Pleistocene Terraces of central western Louisiana. The dominant canopy species are *Quercus stellata* and *Quercus marilandica*; *Pinus palustris* and *Quercus falcata* are scattered. *NOTE: = oak savannah site on the Vernon Dist.

Oak Woodland (no current LNHP code)

(Pinus palustris) - Quercus stellata - Quercus marilandica - Carya texana / Tragia urens Woodland (CEGL007907) — G2

Post Oak - Blackjack Oak - Black Hickory / Wavyleaf Noseburn Woodland

Description: This xeric woodland occurs on narrow, topographically isolated convex ridgetops and interstream divides on the West Gulf Coastal Plain. The canopy is dominated by *Quercus stellata*, *Quercus marilandica* and *Carya texana*. On some sites, *Quercus incana* may be a codominant. *Pinus palustris* occasionally occurs in the canopy, but it is not dominant. The shrub layer is sparse and may include *Sassafras albidum*, *Vaccinium arboreum*, *Asimina parviflora*. Examples occur on the Catahoula, Willis, and Yegua formations in Texas and the Blounts Creek member of the Fleming Formation? in Louisiana.

Calcareous Shrub Thicket (no current LNHP code)

Crataegus spathulata - Cornus drummondii - Berchemia scandens Shrubland (CEGL003879) — G2

Littlehip Haw - Roughleaf Dogwood - Supplejack Shrubland

490-10 Midwestern Prairies

Description: This shrubland is dominated by *Crataegus spathulata*, *Crataegus crus-galli*, *Crataegus berberifolia*, *Berchemia scandens*, *Cornus drummondii*, *Diospyros virginiana*, *Juniperus virginiana var. virginiana*, *Ilex decidua*. It is associated with outcrops of the Cook Mountain Formation and is known from western Winn Parish, west-central Louisiana.

GLOBAL ELEMENT RANKS

G1 = Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity or because of some factor(s) making it especially vulnerable to extinction.

G2 = Imperiled globally because of rarity or because of some factor(s) making it very vulnerable to extinction throughout its range.

G3 = Either very rare and local throughout its range or found locally (even abundantly at some of its locations) in a restricted range (e.g., a single physiographic region) or because of other factors making it vulnerable to extinction throughout its range.

G4 = Apparently secure globally, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.

G5 = Demonstrably secure globally, although it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.

G? = Rank Uncertain. Or, a range (G3G5) delineates the limits of uncertainty.

GQ = Uncertain taxonomic status.